

## WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON. A NUMBER OF FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE—J. L. MOTLEY TO BE MINISTER TO ENGLAND—A. G. CURTIN TO BE MINISTER TO RUSSIA—JOHN JAY TO BE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA—THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY—THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION—A DELEGATION OF WORKMEN VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1869.

The Senate wing of the Capitol to-day was the scene of unusual interest, and the lobbies were thronged with a nondescript crowd during the afternoon. There were politicians, members of Congress, office seekers from the four quarters of the country, some of whom have been promised, some forgotten, some left out and all still hopeful, and some confirmed at previous sessions. These were mixed with lively crowds of lobbyists of both sexes, department clerks, newspaper men, and other individuals whom it would be impossible to classify. There was general good feeling manifested, however, and much merriment. A considerable throng of respectable people had come to the Capitol in the hope of getting places in the galleries, being ignorant of the fact that the session was to be a secret one, and they, too, loitered about the corridors and public rooms. Upon the arrival of the nominations the excitement became contagious, running from those who expected appointments to Congressmen, lobbyists, women, etc., to the representatives of the press and sent to every city in the country. The nominations then gradually became known, creating the usual interest, and the customary expressions of satisfaction and disappointment. The list, however, was only a partial one, and it soon became known that another was to follow shortly. This promise kept the crowd together, but the long delay was disheartening, and finally the crowd began to waver and show signs of dissolution. At this point it was announced that the other list had arrived, and the reporters' room was at once besieged with tremendous energy. The list was held by a noted journalist, and the crowds demanded that the names be read, or serious consequences would ensue. The first of the names were then read, and as the reader advanced it was discovered that all the prominent office-seekers present in the crowd, including Gen. Burbridge, Gen. P. H. Jones, Collector Bailey, Marshal Wadsworth, ex-Congressman Perham, McKee and Van Aernam, Gen. Nelson, and Major Haggerty were appointed to the offices they sought. Finally the name of Horace Greeley as postmaster at New-York was announced, and all at once the crowd became conscious of the fact that it had been sold, and then dissolution followed. The *bona fide* list came later in the day, but not before the Senate adjourned, and Gen. Porter conveyed back to the White House to be produced again to-morrow. The President being asked to-night by a leading Senator, some of the names in this list, said he did not remember them. He only knew there were half a dozen names that he only recommended to leave the country, and that he should be glad to get rid of them.

A portion of the long-delayed list of foreign appointments reached the Senate to-day. The remainder are fixed upon, and will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The most important of the nominations were: Mr. J. Lothrop Motley of Massachusetts, Minister to England; John Jay, President of the Union League of New-York, Minister to Austria; and ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia. Mr. Motley succeeds Reverdy Johnson, Jay succeeds Henry M. Watts of Philadelphia, and Curtin takes the place of Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. Besides these, there were a number of nominations for the third-class missions. Col. Markbreit of Cincinnati, an Ohio soldier during the war, is nominated Minister to Bolivia, vice John W. Caldwell; J. R. Partridge of Maryland takes the place of Mr. Andrew B. Dickerson of New-York, as Minister to Nicaragua. Ex-Congressman Wm. A. Pile of St. Louis wanted to go to Brazil, but receives Venezuela instead, taking the place of ex-Congressman T. N. Bullwell of Indiana. Henry Sanford is removed from Belgium, and J. Russell Jones of Illinois succeeds him. Jones has held the place of Marshal of Illinois for the last eight years, and is the warm personal friend of Mr. Washburne, and was the President's desire to get rid of Sanford, but Secretary Fish made a special request that he be sent to Spain to succeed Mr. Hale, and he will be nominated for that place to-morrow. Joseph J. Bartlett of New-York is removed from Stockholm, and John S. Carlile of West Virginia is appointed to take his place. This appointment creates great surprise, as Carlile is remembered as being a very bitter Copperhead during the war. He was a United States Senator during a portion of the period of the war, and, although elected as a Union man, voted with the Copperheads on all the important questions affecting the cause of the Union. Two colored men are among the successful. J. R. Clay of New-Orleans goes to Liberia in place of John Sigs of Ohio. Clay is a native, and said to be a man of most excellent character. E. D. Bassitt, a colored citizen of Philadelphia, is nominated for Haiti. R. C. Kirk, an Ohio politician, who elected John Sherman United States Senator, goes to the Argentine Republic, vice Henry G. Worthington, removed. Kirk wanted Ecuador, and had Markbreit, but neither succeeded. Gen. Harburt of Illinois relieves Peter J. Sullivan at Bogota, and Silas A. Hudson of Iowa takes the place of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren at Guatemala. Gen. Sickles has been tendered the mission to Mexico but declines. He will probably be assigned to duty, according to his brevet rank, as Major-General in Louisiana. It is not yet determined on who will receive the appointment.

A strong effort has been made to have Geo. P. Marsh removed from the mission to Italy, but Senator Fessenden made a special plea in his behalf, and prevailed upon the President and Secretary of State to retain him. Judge Shillabarger will be sent to Portugal to relieve Mr. Harvey, about whom there has been so much said in the public prints during the last few years. Dr. Van Aernam, ex-Congressman from the XXXIst District of New-York, will be made Commissioner of Pensions. So far nearly every Republican Member of the XLth Congress, who failed of reelection to the XLth, has been provided with an office. The only New-York appointments, among

miscellaneous nominations to-day, were Geo. Hognin, Postmaster at Oswego; S. N. Anthony, at Auburn; S. Holton, at Seneca Falls; P. R. Jennings, at Sag Harbor; and R. H. Hoff, at Port Byron; Michael Weidrich, Assessor of the XXXth District, and O. D. Lohe, Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXVth District.

H. P. Moore of Jersey City, has been appointed Mail Route Agent between New-York and Philadelphia, in place of Barret, removed.

The Senate met in Executive Session at 12 o'clock to-day, in accordance with the President's proclamation. There being no nominations for consideration, those not acted on at the close of the session just ended becoming void, the subject of the treaties before the Committee on Foreign Relations was taken up, on motion of Senator Sumner. The first considered were the Naturalization treaties with Baden, Wurtemberg, and Hesse, and the Trade-mark treaty with Belgium. These having received the favorable report of the Committee, were confirmed without material debate. Mr. Sumner then called up the Darien Ship Canal treaty, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, and upon it made a long speech in favor of ratification. He showed the importance of the work in a commercial point of view, and the great benefit the United States would derive from it. He also demonstrated its importance to all the nations of Europe, and said that by uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans they would be doing more for the advancement of the commerce and prosperity of the world than any other measure since the Christian era. Senator Sherman made a speech in opposition to certain articles in the treaty which he thought were too much in the interest of a company, and he expressed the belief that the Government of the United States would not derive as much benefit from the canal as some private individuals, and that it would not accomplish the great revolution in commerce that its friends claimed would follow the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Edmunds made a speech in its favor, taking substantially the grounds of Mr. Sumner in relation to the importance of the Canal, and giving additional arguments in favor of a speedy confirmation. The discussion did fair to continue at great length, but at this opportune moment, Gen. Porter arrived from the White House, bearing the Foreign nominations, which have been so long and so anxiously looked for. As soon as the General appeared at the door of the Senate, it was evident to the presiding officer that the Senators were in no frame of mind to proceed with the consideration of treaties, and the Darien matter was laid over. The nominations were then opened, the greatest interest being manifested throughout the Chamber. The nominations were at once referred to the appropriate committees, and Mr. Sumner was again on the floor. He gave notice that he would call up the treaty on the Alabama claims to-morrow. It was suggested by a leading Senator that this treaty and the debates thereon should be made public, and it is likely an effort will be made looking to that end. The Senator thought, if the debates upon the treaty were made in open session, it would have an excellent effect upon the people of both countries. He thought it was due to the American people and to the English Government that this important matter should be considered in open session, that the world might know the sentiments of the people of the country and of Congress. The trouble is, that the English Government does not understand the United States Government. There are many Senators who have expressed the same opinion, and it is possible a resolution will be passed opening the doors to the public during the debates upon this subject. If this is done, the important speech which Senator Sumner has prepared will be given to the public, and it is thought will have its effect in both countries, not only for its intrinsic merit, but on account of the leading position the Senator occupies at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. All of the New-York nominations not acted upon before the adjournment of Congress will be again sent to the Senate by the President to-morrow, except Wadsworth for Marshal. This place will probably be filled by ex-Secretary of State Barlow, although the friends of Gen. Patrick H. Jones are hopeful of his success.

At a meeting of the delegates from the Trades organizations in Washington, and also from other sections of the country, held on Saturday night, a series of resolutions were reported from a committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted without dissent. The preamble gives a brief history of the passage of the Eight-Hour law in 1868, and the rejection of Senator Sherman's amendment to the same for a reduction of the wages, and says that, notwithstanding the defeat of the proposed amendment, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bore, and the Chief of Ordnance, had construed the law to mean a reduction, and in order to define more clearly the policy of Congress in adopting the law, and putting an end to such erroneous constructions or decisions, the House of Representatives had, on the 8th inst., adopted an explanatory joint resolution, declaring that there should be no reduction of wages, and that the measure was defeated in the Senate only because of a want of time. The first resolution tenders the thanks of the workmen of the United States to the members of the House of Representatives for adopting the joint resolution, and to the Senate for its favorable consideration of the same. The second resolution tenders thanks to Senator Wilson, and Messrs. Stevens of New-Hampshire, Archer of Maryland, Stevenson of Ohio, and Banks and Butler of Massachusetts, of the House, for their efforts. The third resolution sets forth that it is the duty of workmen not to sustain or vote to elect any candidates for State or National offices who are known to be opposed to the interests of labor. The meeting was composed of delegates from Charlestown, Mass., Rock Island, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Franklin, Pa., Philadelphia, New-York city, Portsmouth, Va., and Charleston, S. C. Mr. Geo. O. Cook presided, and J. W. Brown acted as Secretary. A committee waited on the President to-day, and asked him to intercede with Secretary Bore in their behalf. He promised to give the matter special attention at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

No arrangements have yet been made between the Government and the bricklayers at the Washington Navy-Yard. The rules of the Society will not allow the men to go to work at the reduced rates, and the order from the Department will not allow the payment of full wages; consequently, the bricklayers' work remains entirely suspended.

There is a deal of scandal about in political circles to-night concerning an interview Senator Ross had with the President to-day. It is said that Ross called to oppose some office-seekers whom Senator Pomeroy and others had recommended, and the President refused to hear him. Ross got angry and retorted sharply to the President, and he left the mansion in a great state of excitement.

An Examining Board, for the examination of officers preliminary to their promotion, has been convened at the Navy Department. The Board is composed of Rear Admiral L. M. Powell, President; Rear Admiral A. A. Harwood, and Theodoros Bailey, as members, and John W. Bell, Recorder.

Vice-President Colfax has been invited to preside at the National Sunday-School Convention, to be held at Newark, New-Jersey, on the 28th inst. The invitation was conveyed through the Hon. John Hill of New-Jersey. It is probable that Mr. Colfax will decline.

It will be remembered that Lieut. Casey of New-York, a promising young officer of the Fourth United States Artillery, was killed on the 25th ult., at Fort Washington, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Private C. W. Brewster, while on parade. Brewster has since been tried by court-martial, and acquitted, it having been proven that the shooting was accidental. It appears that he loaned his gun to an

turned to him he was ignorant of its being loaded, and his regret at the occurrence has been so great as to almost produce insanity.

Speaker Blaine and the Hon. W. B. Allison leave here for New-York to-morrow.

## [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Senate confirmed no nominations to-day. The session was spent in the consideration of naturalization interests between the United States and Belgium, Baden, Wurtemberg, and several other German States. The Darien Canal treaty was discussed, but no action was had upon it. J. K. Clay, who was nominated to-day as Minister to Liberia, and also Ebenezer D. Bassitt of Philadelphia, as Minister Resident at Haiti, are colored men.

Commissioner Delano has issued the following order, viz: That all commissions of Internal Revenue Detectives appointed prior to March 10, 1869, which do not by their terms expire previous to the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on the said 30th of April.

## XLTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1869.

The Senate met at noon pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and was called to order by the President pro tem. (Mr. Anthony.)

A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT. After prayer by the Chaplain and the reading of the proclamation, Mr. HAMILIN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, and the CHAIR named Messrs. Hamlin (Rep. Me.) and Cassery (Dem. Cal.) as such committee.

NO CIVIL IN THE CHAMBER. On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep. Mass.) it was ordered that the daily meetings of the Senate be at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered, and that the standing committee be constituted at the close of the last session be continued during the present session, and then, on motion of Mr. P. H. Hunt, Fifth District of Kentucky.

EDWARD BAKER, Eighth District of Illinois. EDGAR P. SNOW, Wyoming Territory. SAMUEL A. HALEY, First District of New-Hampshire. THEODORE J. MADON, Nebraska. THOMAS K. KERENDOLL, First District of Mississippi. CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN, First District of Massachusetts.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia. ANDREW G. CURTIN of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident in Bogota.

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FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. JAS. G. ADAMS, Southern District of Mississippi. WM. G. WHITTE, Eastern District of Arkansas.

FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WM. H. WHITEHEAD, Second District of Georgia. EDWARD BAKER, First District of Kentucky. P. H. HUNT, Seventh District of Kentucky. F. W. SHARLING, Fifth District of Tennessee. EDWARD BAKER, Eighth District of Illinois.

FOR SUPERVISORS OF CUSTOMS. W. T. MILLER, District of Alto, Illinois. WM. M. EVANS, District of Parkersburg, West Virginia. CYRUS NORTHROP, District of New-Haven, Connecticut.

FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. JACOB N. WEBBER, at Killebuck, Wisconsin. JAS. SHAWBAT, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

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## EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday:

J. LOOTHROP MOTLEY to be Minister to England. ANDREW G. CURTIN of Pennsylvania to be Minister to Russia.

JOHN JAY of New-York to be Minister to Austria. JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES of Illinois to be Minister to Belgium.

JOHN S. CARLILE of West Virginia, to be Minister to Stockholm, Sweden.

LEOPOLD MARKBREIT of Ohio to be Minister Resident in Bolivia.

WILLIAM A. PILE of Missouri to be Minister to Venezuela.

R. C. KIRK of Ohio, to be Minister Resident in the Argentine Republic.

STEPHEN A. HURLBURD of Illinois, to be Minister Resident in Bogota.

J. E. CLAY of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia.

JAMES R. PARTHURST of Maryland to be Minister to Nicaragua.

SILAS A. HUDSON (colored) of Iowa, to be Minister Resident in Guatemala.

EBENEZER D. BASSITT (colored) of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General in Haiti.

ORANGE JACOBS and JAS. K. KENNEDY to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS. L. P. EVANS, Eastern District of Tennessee.

PETER R. CARLE, Eastern District of Connecticut.

FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. JAS. G. ADAMS, Southern District of Mississippi.

WM. G. WHITTE, Eastern District of Arkansas.

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EDGAR P. SNOW, Wyoming Territory.

SAMUEL A. HALEY, First District of New-Hampshire.

THEODORE J. MADON, Nebraska.

THOMAS K. KERENDOLL, First District of Mississippi.

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for the Presidency from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay, and laid the foundation of his reputation as one of the best political